





**The Government and the Council.**  
The Government members of the Council, being in a large and packed majority, appear disposed to do as they please with the country and its inhabitants, regardless of the consequences. They appear resolved to set at naught common sense as well as common justice, to mock at the solemn provisions of the Constitution, and to look only to the perpetuation of their own power and the complete enslavement of the people. We have arrived at these conclusions after carefully reading the late debates in the Council, which on the popular side have been marked with singular moderation, ability and good sense, while the opposite has characterized the emanations of the Government members. We pass over the farce of framing a reply to the Governor's speech as beneath the notice of an intelligent public; and whether we consider the deliberately expressed conviction of the Attorney General as to the extraordinary powers vested in the Governor with regard to the representation of the Island; whether we look at the bill introduced by the same hon. member to indemnify His Excellency for past illegal acts, and to protect him from the consequences of a persistence in the same illegalities; or whether we regard the extraordinary course of His Excellency in the capital question, we confess to an utter "want of confidence" in the Council as at present constituted. Well might the hon. senior member for Victoria, during the debate on double duties, throw up his hands in despair and declare that the popular representatives were practically useless; well might he solemnly warn the Government against the continuance of a policy that will alienate the people of every section of the Colony from their loyalty. When the hon. junior member for Victoria, with a magnanimity which does him credit, offered, on the part of the people of the Island, to vote an indemnity for past acts if the wrongs were not perpetuated, the Government members, had they been actuated by a desire to act justly towards us, would have gladly seized the opportunity to conciliate and restore confidence to the people. But no. The Attorney General did not attempt to argue the legality of the collection of duties at New Westminster; with him it was "a question of expediency;" but the honorable learned, sagacious and sweet-tempered Collector of Customs—the gentleman who, of all other members of the Government is known to be least acquainted with the duties pertaining to his office—the gentleman who, only a few weeks ago, when Union was first proclaimed, in the enthusiasm of the moment and in the exuberance of his spirits at the prospect of having a few more consumers on whom to levy the scale of duties, actually imagined that the Victorians had been delivered into his hands for the purpose of being fleeced, and consequently decided that it was quite legal to make them pay double port charges—this erudite gentleman, bursting with the wisdom of a Solomon, actually usurped the position of law adviser to the Crown, and boldly declared that the process of collecting double duties was "quite legal." Our telegram omits to state whether or not Mr. Hamlyn donned a wig and gown when he delivered himself of this sage opinion; but we advise the Attorney General to look well to his laurels. When he attempts to deliver an opinion as to the legality of governmental acts he should first make sure that the Collector of Customs is out of hearing. The remarks of the Government members were characterized by a spirit of selfishness that would hardly find a parallel in the annals of legislation, and go to prove how utterly futile it is to look for anything like justice from the Council as at present constituted. The position occupied by the Government was summed up by the President in half-a-dozen words: "Government had lost six thousand dollars on goods per Prince of Wales that were not landed on the mainland." The hon. President appeared to have read the anecdote of the

what a depth of political misery we are sunk—not by the Act of Union—for we contend that the Imperial Government never designed that we should be reduced to the level of Southern freedom—but by the usurpations of an Executive acting under the very worst legal advice. Government is giving us a modern application of the

"Good old rule, the simple plan, That they can take who have the power, And they can keep who can."

Lear said it was impossible that his daughters would dare put his man in the stocks; but Kent answered, "If I am in them!" We have all along said and believed that the Governor would not dare to proceed contrary to the terms of the Union Act, or to exceed the powers conferred upon him; but we see that he has done so, and is preparing to repeat his acts. Never has the history of any Colony been blurred by a more flagrant attempt of a Government to perpetuate its power and stifle the voice of the people; never before has a Government party in any British Colony had the audacity to proclaim sentiments so contrary to political morality and legality. In these respects our Government stands alone. And now that the people are brought face to face with the evil, now that they may contemplate it in all its alarming proportions and hideous deformities, now that it is avowed by the Government members that both law and equity are to be over ridden "for the sake of expediency"—it is time that steps were taken to protest against the passage of laws that are obviously fraught with mischief to the welfare if not the life of our Colony.

### By Electric Telegraph SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

### SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 1.—Council met at one o'clock.

Dr. Helmcken gave notice that he would ask whether it was the intention of the Government to repeal the head tax and regulate the coasting trade; he would also move to introduce a bill to amend the Trade License Act.

The President said the Government would present the bill relating to Trade Licenses. The Council here adjourned to present the reply to the Governor's speech, after which the order of the day was resumed.

Crease presented an indemnity ordinance for the Governor not enforcing the Stock and Harbor Dues Acts; passed first reading—second reading on Monday. Also, an ordinance assimilating certain laws, which passed first reading; second reading on Tuesday. Crease did not touch the taxation question, but said the ordinance having for its object uniformity of taxation would follow the amendment.

McDonald moved for an address to the Governor asking for a copy of instructions in regard to the constitution of the Council; carried.

Crease brought in a customs declaratory ordinance, legalizing past and prospective collection of duties on goods from the Island, which led to a hot debate.

DeCosmos opened fire, accusing the mover of anticipating his motion, and argued at length on the illegality and injustice of the measure. He was willing to aid the Government, and would vote an indemnity for past acts, but not to perpetuate the wrong. On the same principle the Governor might collect duties on goods passing from New Westminster to Yale, or from Nanaimo to Victoria, or between one store and another. It was admitted to be contrary to law and an outrage. He was, therefore, surprised that no mandamus had been applied for, or the Collector brought up under a writ of *quo warranto* to show his authority.

MacDonald expressed great surprise at the continuation of the illegal course, and that Government should seek to continue an act illegal in all its bearings.

Hamlyn maintained that the course was quite legal.

Helmcken protested against the measure as one of injustice and illegality, of which there was no question. He now felt for the first time the utter inability of the representative members. A measure was carried by the Government members before it was introduced. There was no evidence that the illegal imposition was necessary; the question was one for the committee of ways and means. He warned the House against the serious consequences of the step; the people would lose all confidence in the Government, and there would be a strong opposition, not only to the measures, but to the Government and the form of Government.

Crease did not deny the doubt about the validity, but the question was one of expediency. The Governor took the first opportunity to ask the House to assist him.

Hamlyn replied that he could not make a Court of Judicature to decide upon the validity of its Acts, and thought that the Government should consult the best legal

advice. He admitted the illegality of the collection, but would vote with the Govern-

ment. Young would vote for the first reading, as the bill was not yet before the Council.

The President thought the tax equitable for the time being. He had spoken to Victoria merchants who did not object. Money must be raised. Government had lost six thousand dollars on goods per Prince of Wales that were not landed on the mainland. The first reading was carried—MacDonald, Helmcken, DeCosmos, Pemberton—contra: Stamp, Walkem—absent. The second reading was set for Friday.

A motion by Helmcken to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means was lost. MacDonald's Municipal Bylaw Bill passed first reading—second reading on Monday.

DeCosmos' motion to suspend the collection of duties was deferred.

Council adjourned till Monday.

### Letter from London. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, December 15, 1866.

The Ministry are now in town; and as it is to compensate for any neglect of business during the vacation, are holding Cabinet Councils at the rate of two or three a week. Speculation is at course busy with the subject of debate; but speculation either at the clubs or elsewhere has not much to reward its expenditure and trouble in the matter. Some are hardy enough to maintain that the coming reform bill is thus early monopolizing the attention of its patrons, but on the face of it, it seems rather unlikely. It is much more probable to suppose that some member of the Cabinet—and none more so than Mr. Disraeli—will prepare the rough draft of a measure before any general discussion takes place; and this rough draft, ingenious in its character as it is almost sure to be, can hardly yet be ready. Rumors—mostly very vague—are in circulation as to the general scope of its provisions, but they are so conflicting, so lacking in authority as to be unworthy of record. Naturally the bright section of the liberal party already asserts by anticipation that the Conservative bill is to be a sham one—that it will take away with one hand what it gives with the other: that it can at best be but a stand-still measure, while at professing to be a progressive one. Nothing, however, is really known either to confirm or destroy this unfavorable augury, the occasion which presented itself at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th for speech-making, having been carefully left unused by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. Only genial and complimentary utterances came from both, Lord Derby, indeed, being very reticent. The best leading articles are written by men "who know nothing of their subjects," said a London newspaper manager to me once, and pursuing the analogy we may say that the most vivid discussions take place where there is no positive knowledge on either side to embarrass the disputants. So in this question of the Government policy on Reform, those who are the least likely to know are the most fertile in suggestions and prophecy.

You have heard of Mr. Bright's speeches in Ireland, in which he recommended the Government purchase of absentee landlords' property for resale to tenant farmers. Journalistic comment upon this startling proposition has not yet ceased, and as usual, a good deal of nonsense has been uttered on both sides. Startling as I have called the proposal, it is in substance not at all novel, a very similar plan having been adopted in Prussia, and carried out there successfully. I may add, but it certainly shocks the established English notions on the right of proprietorship, which are of the most exclusive character. And, indeed, disregarding them altogether, there is much to be said against a scheme which will certainly in some cases transfer farms from rich landlords to poor cottagers without the necessary capital for improvements. Against this practical consideration there is to be urged the equally inconvertible one, that many of the present proprietors might as well be poor, so little do they actually expend on the land they let. Such common sense contradictions are of course ignored in the party treatment of the matter. One side talks as if salvation lay with the landlords, while the other sees no hope of redemption outside the circle of tenant farmers.

It is reasonable to suppose that at least a portion of the Cabinet wisdom is expended in the consideration of foreign affairs, than the present aspect of which nothing can well be more ominous of ill. Everywhere there is the grating of the arms for battle, increase of armies, plans for their better organization, improvements in needle guns and other instruments of warfare are being discussed in all the councils of the continent of Europe. The clouds are thickening all round the horizon, though it is yet uncertain from what quarter the first thunder rumblings will be heard. The Emperor of the French is probably anxious that the storm may not burst till the Exhibition of next year has passed off successfully, by which time also he may expect to have his army provided with some Chassepot needle guns or variation thereof. Austria can hardly contemplate fighting again just yet—not, indeed, until she has welded her strangely composed forces a little more thoroughly, though, of course, it is just possible that she may think a war the best means of uniting the diverse parties in the empire. It is some-what difficult to estimate the significance of the appointment of Baron Von Bismarck to the post of Foreign Secretary. This statesman was, you know, the leading spirit in the Kingdom of Saxony until the victory of Sadowa, and his avowed policy since 1848 has always been to support Austria against Prussia, because by her assistance he trusted in the maintenance of the small German potentates in their integrity. Naturally, therefore, the selection of such a man by the Emperor of Austria to direct the external policy of the Empire was regarded as an implied threat to Prussia, and the belief obtained so thoroughly that Baron Von Bismarck has taken occasion to publish to the world a declaration of his general sentiments, in which he declares that he separates himself entirely from his antecedent career, and that henceforth he esteems himself an Austrian, and is bound to act solely in the interests of his new country. Bismarck in return has published his declaration, in which he takes no trouble to conceal his carelessness of what Baron Von Bismarck may attempt, as if any retrograde movement is attempted, Prussia will at once proceed without any further delay to absorb those small German States which are still independent. I suppose another war is inevitable, for it is perfectly certain that the petty principalities will naturally gravitate towards Prussia, and that in this way the old struggle between the *Klein deutsche* and the *Gross deutsche* will terminate. It is hard to say when such a power as that of Austria will fall, and unwieldy to prophecy in the face of so many unfilled predictions, but surely the measure of the House of Hapsburg is well nigh full, and I don't know who can weep when it is finally dashed to the ground. What may be the direct means indeed of its doom being accomplished no one can foretell, whether it perish by internal commotion—its last real stay in Hungary is failing it in the declaration of M. Deak and the Moderate party—or whether it will go down in battle before the hosts of an otherwise united Germany—no wise man will profess the ability to divine; but that it will fall in this century substantially as one of the Great Powers few can doubt who own any

allegiance.

There has been some continental gossip about an alliance between Russia and Prussia; but its origin is most probably due to inventive foreign journalists without much genuine news. Russia's army is to be increased like those of her neighbours, but what is to be done with it there are no well defined signs to indicate. Latterly, she or rather part of St. Petersburg has been engaged with the marriage of the Czar-witch to Princess Dagmar of Denmark, the sister of the Princess of Wales, about which one might have been tempted to speculate with reason a hundred years ago, when royal marriages meant something, but they are now so exclusively confined to the parties specially and privately concerned, that to choose them for tests for political valuations would be absurd.

Appropos of royal marriages, I may mention that there is talk of one to be contracted by a son of the King of Italy of the one part, and an Austrian Archduchess of the other part.

Victor Emmanuel has been received amid the sounds of a nation's gratulations by liberated Venice. Only Rome remains to accomplish what but a few years since was regarded as the dream of a visionary—a united Italy. The Pope has just issued an allocation in which he professes his determination not to surrender a portion of the temporal power, but in spite of this there seems to be some strong chance of reconciliation between him and Victor Emmanuel. Talking of Church matters, the action brought by Bishop Colenso against the trustees of the Colonial Bishops' Fund to recover his salary, which has been pending since the publication of his first volume on the Pentateuch, has been adjudicated by the Master of the Rolls, the verdict being for the bishop.

Latterly the question of the Alabama depredations has again been raised. It is believed that Lord Stanley has expressed a wish to settle this long standing matter with the government of the United States, and the public feeling here is supporting him though in this very reasonable and much to be commended desire. Rational people can only regret that Lord Russell did not anticipate him.

By the bye, there is an article in the last number of the *Westminster Review* on the North West Pacific Colonies, in which the resources of the Colonies are very fairly discussed. The author naturally looks to increased population—such as a well devised emigration scheme would induce—for the progress of the colony of British Columbia. To still further enlighten the British public upon matters connected with your Colony, ten thousand copies of a small well written pamphlet have been printed for gratuitous circulation throughout the country. The pamphlet closes with the following hopeful prophecy: "In short, the country possessing even now an industrious, energetic, persevering and enterprising, though scant population, and immense agricultural, pastoral, mineral and other resources, awaits only an influx of capital and labor to place it in the van of the prosperous British Colonies. His Excellency Frederick Seymour, the popular Governor of British Columbia (the mainland colony), has recently been appointed Governor of the United Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, hereafter to be known only as British Columbia. From his extensive Colonial experience, sound judgment, great energy of character and enlightened views upon the subject of immigration, it may be confidently predicted that his term of office will produce great and beneficial results to this, the youngest Colony in the Empire."

### New Advertisements.

#### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Chamber will be held at 2 p.m., THIS DAY, for the Election of Officers.  
A. F. MAIN, Secretary.

2000 PACK, SADDLE and Work Horses for Sale Cheap, or exchange for Real Estate.  
Apply to J. W. WILLIAMS, Livery Stables.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice Vancouver Island, B.C.

#### IN BANKRUPTCY.

In Re F. W. QUARLES.  
HIS HONOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE has appointed Wednesday, the 6th day of February next, for the Second Examination of the above-named Bankrupt.  
H. C. COURTNEY, Attorney for the Bankrupt.  
Lancaster street, Victoria.  
Dated this 25th day of Jan., 1867. f434

#### A Card.

To Mr. WILSON, Champion of Cariboo.  
I WAS VERY MUCH SURPRISED AT NOTICING A Card (in the Courier, of February 2), from you (the Cariboo Champion), headed "Challenge Accepted." I kept ever challenging you in the other hand, I accepted your non challenge last summer, but as everybody is aware, you backed out; but as you now seem to be very anxious to fight me, I will be most happy to accommodate you, if you will allow me \$200 traveling expenses to Cariboo. If this does not suit you, I will allow you the same sum, to be paid in Victoria, where you can be sure of a match for \$2,000. I also beg to inform you that I do not put myself up as Champion of Victoria.  
Yours,  
JOE EDEN.

#### SANDWICH ISLANDS

#### PRODUCE,

#### THE CARGO OF THE

#### Schr. PREMIER

Consisting of

#### CHOICE QUALITY

SUGAR, No. 1 and 2;

KONA COFFEE;

MOLASSES.

For sale cheap and on liberal terms.

f432w J. Robertson Stewart.

#### Fresh Garden Seeds.

#### MOORE & CO.,

Have received by Express, from the

#### SHAKER'S GARDEN,

MOUNT LEBANON, NEW YORK,

Their Eighth Annual Supply of

#### FRESH AND RELIABLE

#### GARDEN SEEDS,

Selected especially for this Market, and guaranteed to be of Last Year's Growth.

For Sale at Reasonable Rates by

MOORE & CO.,  
Druggists,  
Taites street.

f431m 2p

### New Advertisements.

#### CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE  
Cures, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera—no strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases. From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay—Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Nephritis, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I fully owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering and when all other remedies had failed.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer J. I. Dayenport, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1/2; 2s 9d; 4s 6d and 11s.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Vice-Chancellor Sir Judge Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 30th, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. P. Davy report, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See LANCET, Feb. 31, 1863.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Extract from Medical Times, Jan. 12th, 1866—"Is procured by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Cholera, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Nephritis, Rheumatism, &c.

AGENTS—Cassell, Scott, Thompson & Co.; W. J. Potter, 74 Fleet Street; New Medical Hall Company, Bombay—Treacher & Co., Hong Kong—Mr. J. S. Watson.

J. T. Dayenport, 33 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Do not be misled by the statements of unscrupulous persons, as the defendant was termed by the Vice-Chancellor.

#### VICTORIA DANCING ASSEMBLY.

#### THE REGULAR MONTHLY

#### SOIREE DANSANTE!

Of the above Class will take place

Monday, Feb. 4th, '67.

TICKETS, - - - - \$1.

MEMBERS AND LADIES FREE.

An excellent QUADRILLE BAND, under the direction of Messrs. Hild & Haynes, playing all the fashionable dance music of the day.  
Refreshments will be provided by a well known caterer at reasonable prices.  
Dancing to commence at nine o'clock. ja31

#### Mrs. Digby Palmer's

#### SOIREE DANSANTE,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, 1867.

#### AT THE

#### GERMANIA SING VEREIN HALL.

GOVERNMENT STREET.

#### COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

TICKETS, One dollar each; to be had of Mrs. Palmer, Messrs. F. N. Hild & Co., Book Store; Monsieur San- die, Government street; and Cameron & Frazer, Store, Fort Street.

SUPPER will be laid in the Hall next door at a reasonable charge.

Several gentlemen connected with the Class have kindly consented to act as Stewards.

A BAND of six Musicians will be in attendance. ja29

#### In Aid of the Female Infirmary.

THE FOLLOWING COURSE OF LECTURES will be given at the Victoria College School, on the following Tuesday evenings:

Jan 29th, Egypt and the Pyramids, by the Bishop of Columbia.

Feb 5th, Musical Evening, Amateur Friends.

Feb 12th, Visit to Salt Lake City, 1864. Rev. J. Sheep-shanks.

Feb 19th, Catacombs of Rome, Venerable Archdeacon Gibson.

Feb 26th, Musical Evening, Amateur Friends.

Tickets for the Course (not transferable). Reserved seats, \$4 00; Unreserved seats, \$2 00; Single Tickets; Reserved Seats, \$1 00; Unreserved Seats, 50 cents.

Tickets to be had of Mrs. Harris, Mr. Bagnall, Mr. Fawcett, and Hild & Co. ja22 tf

#### Challenge Accepted.

MR. GEORGE WILSON, THE CHAMPION OF VICTORIA, for any sum from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a side, and also for the Champion's Belt of Victoria and Cariboo. The fight to come off in this District (Cariboo). The first deposit of \$500 to be made on or before the 1st July next, and to be paid to the Cariboo Club, Salmon, Barkerville, where the articles may be seen. Mr. Wilson intends to retire from the P. R. unless a match is made with John Barkerville, 29th Dec., 1867. f42

#### TRADE LICENCES COURT OF

#### REVISION.

THE COURT WILL HOLD ITS FIRST sitting, at the Police Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February next, at ONE O'CLOCK, p.m.

CHARLES G. WILLY, Assessor.

Victoria, B.C., 1st February, 1867. f434

#### Notice of Partnership.

I have this day admitted Mr. Edward Norton as Partner in the business carried on by me in Victoria as Coal Merchant and Commission Agent, and the said business will in future be carried on under the Firm of BRODRICK & NORTON.

All parties indebted to me individually will make payment of the same to my Partner, who holds my Power of Attorney, and is fully authorized to receipt for the same.

RICHARD BRODRICK.

Victoria, V.B.C., 1st February, 1867. f42

#### Family Market,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

Between London House and "Clear's."

THOMAS HARRIS DESIRES TO INFORM HIS old friends and the public that he has opened the above named establishment, where a choice selection of Meat and Vegetables of all kinds will be kept on hand and supplied to customers on liberal terms.

All goods delivered free of charge. ja28

#### D. LINDSAY,

#### Accountant.

{Government street, Victoria, V.I.}

#### OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY

Estates wound up by private arrangement, Debts Collected, Loans Negotiated, and a General Agency Business transacted.

April 10, 1869. ja20

### New Advertisements.

#### J. J. COCHRANE

Auctioneer & Land Agent,

SALESROOM—THEATRE BUILDING

GOVERNMENT STREET.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE.

#### AUCTION

#### Pianos!

#### Pianos! Bk Metropolis,

J. J. COCHRANE

Is instructed to sell

AT SALESROOM

Theatre Building, Government street,

On Friday, Feb. 8th,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

7 PIANOFORTES,

By the most celebrated makers, viz.: KIRKMAN, COLLARD, HOPKINSON, WOOD, STODARD, &c.

Further particulars hereafter. f44

#### AT PRIVATE SALE.

#### FOR CASH.

40 gunnies Oregon Bacon

10 kegs Oregon Dried Apples

8 cs California Cheese

19 Firkins Solid California Butter, Choice

10 bbls Best California Butter in Rolls

10 kegs best Oregon do

A few packages Ordinary Butter for Bakers

20 cs Oregon Lard in 10 lb tins

100 Reams Straw Paper

100 gross Pollak's Vienna Matches

An assortment of Choice and Ordinary Tobacco

100 cs best quality Coal Oil

200 bxs English Soap

20 chests U S Tea, 50 bxs Candles

Variety of American Case Goods

Salt Beef and Pork in bbls and halves

Salt Soda, Table Salt, &c

Boots and Shoes, complete assortment

ALSO

Billiard Table, Phelan's Cushions

Buggy, Wagon, second-hand

Ladies' Side Saddle, second-hand.

J. A. McCREA, Auctioneer, Wharf Street.

fe1-1w 2p

#### VICTORIA







## Insurance.

# The British and Foreign

**MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY**  
**LIMITED.**  
**Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling.**  
**DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL AND LONDON:**

ESTABLISHED 1809

Incorporated by Royal Charter and EmPOWERED  
by Special Acts of Parliament

ACCUMULATED AND INVESTED FUNDS, £2,449,484 Sterling

Annual Revenue exceeds £560,000.

LONDON OFFICES:—No. 58 Threadneedle street,  
No. 4 New Bank Buildings, Lombard, E. C.

As Agents for the Company will ever distinguish itself  
promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims

Insurance against Fire effected upon—buildings and their  
Contents, Timber, and cargo, with or without  
cargo on board; Ship and under repair, or in course  
construction

As Agents for Vancouver's Island, (Victoria) SIKKEN BROTHERS & CO.,  
Wharf street  
ap10-ly

**ROYAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY.**

**FIRE AND LIFE**

CAPITAL.....TEN MILLION DOLLARS

RESERVE TO MEET LOSSES  
FIVE MILLION DOLLARS!

CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M. P. CHAIRMAN, PERCY  
DOWE, Manager.

THIS COMPANY HAS NOW THE LARGEST  
income for Fire and Life Premiums of any company  
in the world.

The undersigned, Agents for Vancouver Island &  
British Columbia, return their particular thanks to  
the public for their patronage of the Victoria Insurance  
Company, and also to the Victoria Fire Companies  
for their valuable services.

**The Fire Branch.**

Of this agency in 1864, was nearly double that of 1863  
the risks in Victoria alone amounted to \$1,100,000.

The business of the

**Life Branch.**

Has also largely increased since the Directors reduced rate to the English standard.

**SPIROAT & CO.**  
Store street.  
Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia  
at

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**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE**

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**Fire Insurance Company**

(REGISTERED.)

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**CAPITAL - - ONE MILLION**

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**Offices—93 and 74 King William Street  
London, & Water Street, Liverpool**

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**HENDERSON & HUGNARY** HAVING BE  
appointed Agents of the above Company, are  
pared to issue Policies of Fire Insurance and to settle  
claims pursuant to the above Charter. Whereof William Ste

**Phoenix Fire Assurance**  
**COMPANY.**  
LOMBARD STREET and CHARING CROSS  
LONDON

**Established 1782.**

**For Insuring every kind of Property in all parts of the World from Loss or Damage by Fire.**

**THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH the Agents' demands are always met by this Company is well known, and the importance of its relations with the public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment, it has paid more than Sixty Millions sterling in discharge of claims for Losses by Fire.**

The security offered to the public by the Phoenix office is unlimited, comprising in addition to the large invested capital of the Company the whole fortunes of numerous proprietors, composed of some of the most opulent merchants and other distinguished persons of the Kingdom. Annual and short time Insurances are effected upon all kinds of property in Vancouver Island and British Columbia on the most favorable terms.

Rates and Particulars of Insurances may be had on application to the Agents at their office corner of Wharfedale street.

**T. C. NUTTALL & Co.**  
Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia  
Apply to **D. LENEVEY,**  
Wharf Street.

**IMPERIAL**  
**Fire Insurance Company**

1 OLD BROAD STREET, AND 16 PAUL MALL,  
LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1808.

For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods  
Waros, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock  
Ships in Port, Harbor, or Dock, and the Cargoes of said  
Ships; also, Ships, Tackling, and Furniture—Herges on  
other Vessels on navigable River and Canals, and Goods  
onboard said Vessels, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

**INVESTED CAPITAL, £1,600,000!**

*For* Rates of Insurance at every information will  
be supplied at the Agent's office.

J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent,  
12ly Wharf Street, Victoria, V.

**THE CITY OF GLASGOW**

**LIFE ASSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**  
Established 1836, Incorporated by Special Act of  
Parliament.

Subscribed Capital.....	\$3,000,000
Annual Revenue.....	560,000
Subsisting Assurance.....	14,415,000

THIS COMPANY OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC THE COM-  
bined advantages of a Free, Moderate Pre-  
miums, Liberal Participation in Profits, and great freedom  
in respect of foreign residence and travel, and has power  
under special Act of Parliament to make simply discharges  
of claims in event of assured dying abroad.

Age, Prospects and every information can be ob-  
tained on application to the undersigned, who has power  
to accept risks.

**J. ROBERTSON STEWART,**  
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA V.T.,  
Agent for British Columbia and Vancouver Island.  
1842-1

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